

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Specialty Crops Program  
Market News Division

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Volume XXXIX – Number 6

Issued Monthly

June 27, 2019

## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2019 IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

### CALIFORNIA

Clover	White	\$1.97
Orange Blossom	Light Amber	\$2.25

### DAKOTAS

Alfalfa	White	\$1.85	
Canola	White	\$1.83	
Clover	White	\$1.80	- \$1.95
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.95
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.83	
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Spurge	Light Amber	\$1.60	- \$1.75
Sunflower	White	\$1.83	

### IDAHO

Clover	White	\$1.95
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### IOWA

Clover	White	\$2.08
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### FLORDIA

Clover	Light Amber	\$1.97
Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$2.25
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$ .70
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.50 - \$2.60
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.50 - \$2.60
Orange Blossom	Light Amber	\$2.50 - \$2.60

### MICHIGAN

Star Thistle	Light Amber	\$2.15
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### MINNESOTA

Clover	White	\$1.95
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### NEBRASKA

Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.55

### NEW JERSEY

Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.68
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.36	
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.32	- \$1.36

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

### ARGENTINA

Clover	Extra Light	\$1.19	
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.09	- \$1.26
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.09	- \$1.26
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.06	- \$1.09

### BRAZIL

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.47
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.32
Orange Blossom	Extra Light	\$1.88

### INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$ .82	- \$ .92
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$ .80	- \$ .92
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$ .80	- \$ .92
Mustard	White	\$ .79	
Mustard	Extra Light	\$ .79	
Mustard	Light Amber	\$ .79	

### UKRAINE

Sunflower	Extra Light	\$ .93
Sunflower	Light Amber	\$ .93

### VIETNAM

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$ .79	- \$ .87
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$ .75	

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY 2019

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): May was another good month of bloom despite several scattered and isolated rain and thunderstorms, which is typical of the District and this time of year. Most beekeepers are reporting good health in their hives with both brood and honey production occurring. There were occasional reports of queen failure and swarming by some beekeepers, but most were able to find replacements and capture swarms. Bees foraged on tulip poplar, mountain laurel, honeysuckle, sumac, sourwood, field crops, brambles, white clover, and various other wildflowers.

ALABAMA: A second wave of packaged bees has been delivered to beekeepers across the state, especially during the early half of May. Despite experiencing above average temperatures and below average precipitation, nectar flow appeared to have been excellent in all regions – beekeepers are reporting excellent honey harvests. European foulbrood levels appear to be lower in prevalence compared to previous months, while both varroa mites and small hive beetles also appear to be of little problem. Auburn University's Sentinel Apiary received its first results from the Bee Informed

Partnership – Varroa levels are nearing the control threshold of 4.37 mites / 100 bees on average; Nosema levels are low, at 90,000 spores / bee on average.

**ARIZONA:** Arizona has seen the return of all of its bee colonies for the late spring and summer season. Temperatures have been mild, and at slightly below normal levels. Arizona received light levels of precipitation throughout most of the month of May. Pastures and crops range from good to fairly good condition. Early in May, the precipitation received helped prevent a continuation of drought like conditions, although rain levels were down towards the end of the month. Alfalfa and desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state.

According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2018 Arizona had 24,000 honey producing colonies (2,000 more than in 2017), 912,000 pounds of honey produced (32,000 pounds over 2017) with a total production value of \$2,572,000 (an increase of \$821,000 from 2017). The average per pound price for honey in Arizona in 2018 was \$2.82, up from the 2017 average of \$1.99 per pound. The demand for honey in Arizona remained good.

**ARKANSAS:** No report issued.

**CALIFORNIA:** CA beekeepers report that things improved greatly in May, but that they were not seeing an unusually large nectar flow in response to all the rain. Very much disappointing to beekeepers. "Our main problem is that our colonies are going into the flow very weak, due to uncontrolled swarming due to the weather in March and April being too cold to mate queens for splits," he said. "The sequence of bloom of various plants is also shifted this season, so it has been surprising."

"May saw two and a half weeks of poor weather conditions for the bees," another beekeeper explained. "It was cool and raining during the best part of the sage bloom, and severely limited the last big push for a giant sage honey crop." "It also encouraged the bees to build swarm cells (the bees being confined with large populations), and we are seeing the late season swarming now. This hot weather has finished what was left of the sage and wild alfalfa. We are hoping that it hasn't harmed the toyon as it has not quite started to bloom."

**FLORIDA:** The month was warmer than normal, particularly in the last half of the month and also dryer than normal. Bee health was considered to be about average. Central and South Florida gallberry and palmetto honey production was perhaps only 1/4 to 1/2 of normal. Palmetto honey production was really decimated in many areas because of larger than normal numbers of love bugs. Love bugs feed off palmetto and gallberry and can seriously affect the amount of nectar available for honeybees. Dry conditions also adversely affected the honey production. Northern Florida had much closer to normal honey production partly because of more precipitation during the month and possibly fewer love bugs. Chinese Tallow appeared to make about a normal honey crop and mangrove honey was being produced in south Florida before the end of the month. Mangrove honey is usually left in the hive for the bees and not commercially harvested. Palmetto and gallberry were beginning to end by the end of the month. Tupelo honey production was expected to be lower than normal because of tree damage caused by Hurricane Michael last year. Actual honey production has not been completely tabulated yet. Many Florida bees were shipped to Maine, Michigan, New York and New Jersey and other northern states for pollinating crops including cranberries and blueberries. Demand was good for gallberry and palmetto honey because of the short crop and stored supplies were light at the end of the month.

**GEORGIA:** The beekeepers in the northern areas are having issues with bears tearing up the hives getting to the honey. That has some worried as the Sourwood flow is about to start. The central and south areas have been hit with hot weather and the last part of the month had drought like conditions affecting the Spring flow and the Tupelo production. Some areas have average to fairly good production, while other areas are hit hard by the weather conditions and less than average results. The bees are reported to be in good condition heading into the summer months, with many out foraging in the veg and melon fields waiting for the cotton to come in later.

**IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH:** During the month of May temperatures were above normal across the Western and Northern areas of Idaho. The Central part of Idaho and the entire States of Utah and Colorado had below normal temperatures during the same period. Precipitation during May was below normal in Northern Idaho and small areas around Lamar and Grand Junction, Colorado. Above normal precipitation was experienced across the rest of Idaho, Colorado and Utah during the same period. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, there was a small part of Northern Idaho that had abnormally dry conditions in May. All other areas in Idaho, Utah and Colorado had normal soil moisture conditions during the month of May.

Just about the entire Three State area experienced extreme rainy conditions during the month of May. Utah recorded its 2nd wettest spring on record. This wet and unseasonable cool weather certainly had an adverse effect on the early spring nectar gathering potential of bees. Even though there was a good potential dandelion crop with plenty of nectar and pollen, most beekeepers stated that their bees were not able to capitalize upon this early season flow due to cool weather and lack of flying time due to rain.

Most of the dandelion nectar flow was nearly completed by the end of May. Beekeepers think there is still great potential yet this season if the weather straightens out. Russian olive trees, wildflowers, choke cherries, yellow clover and alfalfa have started or will be starting soon. So, nectar and pollen opportunities will be plentiful with good soil moisture present at this time. Due to the rainy weather, most beekeepers have not been able to feed bees with supplemental sources. Until these new foraging crops are available, supplemental feeding, or better phrased by one beekeeper as the "welfare wagon", will be necessary. Beekeepers hope that starvation has not occurred in any of the unchecked colonies due to the wet weather.

Most beekeepers are reporting that their bees are looking healthy at this time with few losses. However, some beekeepers have experienced losses from last fall to early spring, in the neighborhood of 50 percent. Multiple factors were responsible for losses, but according to beekeepers that experienced losses, insecticides and fungicides were the main cause.

Mite control is a constant battle for beekeepers. Many beekeepers have applied two treatments already this spring prior to the start of the main nectar flow. Beekeepers have enough experience to know that even though their mite samples may be low, this is not a recipe to stop treatments.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Some honey processors are still paying \$1.85 to \$1.95 for locally sourced wholesale white honey per pound.

**ILLINOIS:** The weather in May started colder than usual and warmed up later in the month with lots of rainfall. Beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition with some still receiving packages and installing queens. Beekeepers also report the bees are feeding on wild flowers, such as Honey Locust and White Dutch Clover. The season started late, and producers are waiting for warmer weather. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and slow at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

**INDIANA:** Temperatures for the month of May were good overall and just about average for the month. Rainfall in most parts of the state was slightly lower than average for this time of the year. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on wild flowers, such as White Dutch Clover and Black

Locust. Beekeepers report their bees are in good condition. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: The month of May began with lovely weather, complete with a sustained black locust and tulip poplar nectar flow that meant many beekeepers were harvesting honey by the end of the month. Unseasonably cool temperatures in the middle of the month put a “pause” on the nectar flow, but the last three weeks of May were pleasant and sunny. Catalpa, mulberry, holly, and rough-leaf dogwood trees were blooming well into the end of the month as well as flowers such as yellow clover, white clover, sage, salvias, and lavender. Reports of swarms are up (one beekeeper caught ten swarms in one day). Reports of visible signs of disease are down, although varroa mite counts are beginning to increase to 2 mites per 100 bees in some places. Hives seem to be healthy in all parts of the state.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: The month was wet and cool, which has caused problems with mud, flooding and swarming. Despite the weather, bees built up strong with swarmed cells formed while the rainy cool weather confined bees to the hive. Good honey flows were observed when drier conditions allowed the nectar to flow. Earlier in the month, bees foraged on dandelion, maples, willows, and fruit blossoms, while the latter half brought good flows the honeysuckle and some Autumn Olive. Local honey supplies have been scarce for area markets.

Honey production for 2018 totaled 4.05 million pounds, up 3 percent from one year earlier. This estimate included honey from producers with 5 or more colonies. Nationally, Michigan ranked 8th in honey production in 2018, up one from 2017. Yields from the 92,000 producing colonies averaged 44 pounds in 2018, down 1 from the previous year. The state’s honey price averaged \$2.37 per pound, down .05 cents from 2017. The value of production totaled \$9.6 million, up 1% from one year earlier. Honey stocks were 729,000 pounds, a decrease of 11% from 2017.

MINNESOTA: During the month of May temperatures were below normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation in May was above normal across the entire State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, a small area of abnormally dry soil moisture conditions was present in the Northwest part of the State during the month of May. The rest of the State of Minnesota had normal soil moisture conditions during the same period.

The entire State experienced extreme rainy conditions during the month of May. This wet and unseasonable cool weather certainly had an adverse effect on the early spring nectar gathering potential. Even though there was a good potential dandelion crop with plenty of nectar and pollen, most beekeepers stated that their bees were not able to capitalize upon this early season flow due to cool weather and lack of flying time due to rain.

Most of the dandelion nectar flow was nearly completed by the end of May. Beekeepers think there is still great potential yet this season if the weather straightens out. Wildflowers, yellow clover and other foraging plants have started or will be starting soon. So, nectar and pollen opportunities will be plentiful with good soil moisture present at this time. Due to the rainy weather, most beekeepers have not been able to feed bees with supplemental sources. Until these new foraging crops are available, supplemental feeding will be necessary. Beekeepers hope that starvation has not occurred in any of the unchecked colonies due to the wet weather.

Most beekeepers are reporting that their bees are looking healthy at this time. Some beekeepers are still attempting to recover from the huge losses from last season. Beekeepers are still concerned about potential losses from insecticides and fungicides, as they have limited control over neighbors, sprayers or others who are not mindful of the bee’s welfare.

Mite control is a constant battle for beekeepers. Many beekeepers have applied two treatments already this spring prior to the start of the main nectar flow. Beekeepers have enough experience to know that even though their mite samples may be low, this is not a recipe to stop treatments.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Few prices exist to establish a current market price for wholesale white honey.

MISSISSIPPI: The whole state has reported spotty production caused by excess rain early in the month and cooler weather than usual. This has caused a delay of the popcorn flowering and other sources of food to produce more honey. Beekeepers can only wait for the flow to begin that has been slowed down by weather conditions.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: In the month of May, weather in New England featured a pattern of cooler, unstable temperatures with a mixture of some mild to warm days and some cool to cold temperature days.

Precipitation for the month was well above normal with all regions reporting high moisture levels that helped push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as dandelion (*taraxacum officinal*) as well as ornamental Japanese maple, red maple, sugar maple (*acer saccharum*), which provides yellow pollen, willows and crab apple. Dandelion (*taraxacum officinal*), and ground ivy have been very productive this year. Rainy conditions have helped dandelions produce more nectar and pollen as they exhibit shallow roots. Its nectar is very tasty and produces golden honey that is strong in flavor and the pollen is orange in color. The species of dandelion called *epithet officinal* refers to its medicinal qualities. Additional early sources exhibiting early bloom were chokecherry (*prunus virginiana*), black cherry (*prunus serotina*), blackberries (*rubus spp.*) peaches (*prunus persica*), plums (*prunus americana*), apples (*malus*), as well as honeysuckle (*lonicerata tarian*), blueberry (*vaccinium*), black locust (*robinia pseudoacacia*), glossy buckthorn, hawkweed (king devil), chive, mustard and lilac. Additional good pollen plants are multiflora rose (*rosa multiflora*), Dutch clover (*trifolium repens*), greater celandine (*chelidonium majus*), autumn olive (*elaeagnus umbellata*), Russian olive (*elaeagnus angustifolia*), silverberry (*elaeagnus commutate*), pin cherry (*prunus pensylvanica*) which provides red pollen and is a henbit of the mint family (*lamium amplexicaule*), black cherry (*prunus serotina*) which provides a green pollen source.

Early in the month, cold and rainy weather with too little sun and days of wet, cool weather were responsible in Northern New England, for slowing spring buildup and nectar flows. The cooler weather at the end of the month has slowed plant growth and farm plantings. So there have been fewer blossoms to pollinate, however most orchards currently are getting the needed pollination.

This is that noted time of the year known as the fruit bloom on the beekeepers’ calendar. Apple pollination was reportedly heavy as pollination hives were quickly placed into the orchards about on schedule followed by cold and wet weather. Apple was quick this year with no noticeable extremes among native apples and some hard frosts ended some early productive apple blooms. Reportedly some keepers have addressed fruit grower needs especially apples, by setting up beehives no later than the 2nd week of May. This year pollination fees are set at \$95.00 to \$125.00 mostly \$100.00 per hive with 4- hives per pallet and a 1- pallet minimum. Pollination hives have been deployed to apples, blueberries and other earlier crops but were cut

short by continual rain and cool temperatures. Many keepers early on had observed pollen frenzies at the front porches of their hives, mostly cream colored and orange pollens as activity was intense. Regionally, the major portion of spring nectar flow emanates from chestnut and black locust blooms however, both have yet to really come to a full bloom. In full bloom are sources such as apples (*malus*, spp.), apricots (*prunus armeniaca*), plum (*prunus* spp.), pears (*pyrus communis*), red currant (*ribes rubrum*), wild plum (*prunus americana*), pin cherry (*prunus pensylvanica*), choke cherry (*prunus virginiana*), and blueberry (*vaccinium*). Bees in Southern New England are actively collecting from other pollen and nectar sources such as greater celandine, dogwood, honeysuckle, numerous clovers, mostly sweet clover, lilac, mustard, glossy buckthorn, hawkweed, mint, chive, black cherry, wild flowers and other flowering ornamental trees and shrubs.

Purportedly, many hives have had good brood that has been hatching during this wet weather and the congestion is likely to stimulate the swarming impulse as swarms are expected to be prolific when we catch the next series of warm sunny days. Nectar has been strong since mid-May and many hives have become honey bound thus limiting the queen's ability to find cells for their eggs. Many Southern New England keepers are reportedly already full, with capped and ready to harvest honey supers. Already reports of swarm activity are problematic for those who did not make splits and put off supering.

Reportedly, health wise, over wintered hives are doing well with lots of brood building up with full foundation expansion and plenty of foraging/worker bees. Honeybees came through the winter in good condition and this has resulted in the potential of an early buildup of varroa mites. Seasoned beekeepers are adding brood chambers and supers to their hives in order to give them plenty of room to expand as they are predicting potential swarming by these same colonies in August.

Beekeepers are monitoring their colonies often, adding supers or making splits and divides when hives become too crowded. Reportedly, hives experiencing superseded queens usually show offspring bees of a different coloring.

In regional pocket areas where weather was clearly seasonal, colony strength numbers increased however, hive winter losses were reportedly as high as 50%, especially in Massachusetts.

Pesticides continue to be a concern to all beekeepers. There is an ongoing national dialogue concerning the issue of how much pollination services are being negatively affected by grower fungicide practices and how much there is a risk causal relationship in this regard.

Most New England keepers report that if the present nice weather conditions continue, then we should anticipate having an early honey crop and better than average production for the year.

Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey market prices remain firm. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$11.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$22.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$30.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$18.00 mostly \$18.00 for 2-ounce containers.

**NEW YORK:** May was a wet month through Central New York. Temperatures have been cooler as well. Apples have finished bloom while Russian Olive is in full bloom, with a few Black Locust beginning to bloom around the Finger Lakes. Nucs and packages have been delivered and the wintering hives have built up so the cooler weather is the only impediment currently. Beekeepers should be wary of swarming very soon and the drone numbers are up in many hives. Honey sales typically slow down during the Spring months while prices have remained steady. Warm years are typically good years, while damp, cool years are marginal. Beekeepers are hoping for warmer temperatures and drier conditions as we move into June. Honey production for 2018 totaled 2.68 million pounds, down 16% from one year earlier. This estimate included honey from producers with 5 or more colonies. Yields from the 56,000 producing colonies averaged 48 pounds in 2018, down 1 from the previous year. The state's honey price averaged \$3.34 per pound, up .31 cents from 2017. The value of production totaled \$8.97 million, down 7% from one year ago. Honey stocks were 833,000 pounds, an increase of 9% from 2017 (766,000 pounds).

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal for May with a statewide average temperature of 71.0°F. Precipitation was below normal. Overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 20 percent very short, 37 percent short, 43 percent adequate, and 0.5 percent surplus the week ending June 01. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 10 counties in moderate drought and 31 counties as being abnormally dry.

Weather permitting, bees could be seen working Sumac, Black Gum, Holly, Raspberry, and Tulip Poplar across the state. Dandelion, Black Locust, Persimmon, and Ladino White Clover were available in the Mountain and Piedmont regions. Also, available in the Piedmont region were Clovers (Aslike, Crimson, and Sweet), Vetch, and Privet. Huckleberry, Tupelo Gum, and Gallberry were blooming in the Coastal Plains region.

Retail prices for honey at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were also about steady at: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$12.00-\$15.00 per 22 ounce jar and \$20.00 per 32 ounce jar.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** No report issued.

**OHIO:** The early locust and blackberry flows were hampered by showers and generally unfavorable conditions for bees. Packages and queen have been problematic due to queen-mating conditions recently. Beekeepers have been busy with splits for sales and on good health and hive practices, rather than making honey. Good media coverage of the health benefits and value of local honey has also helped prices increase slightly. Bees and pollinations have begun to be very important income generators, although per capita honey consumption has risen.

Honey production for the state in 2018 totaled 1.02 million pounds, down 7% from one year earlier. This estimate included honey from producers with 5 or more colonies. Yields from the state's 14,000 honey producing colonies averaged 73 pounds, unchanged from 2017. Ohio's honey price averaged \$3.61 per pound, up .37 cents per pound from last year. Value of production totaled \$3.69 million, up 4% from 2017. Honey stocks were 491,000 pounds, down 25% from 2017.

**OKLAHOMA:** No report issued.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Beekeepers report very hot and dry conditions for the state. Air temps in the High 90s. Nectar flow reported to be light due to the very hot and dry conditions in conjunction with the normal ebb of nectar producing forage for this time of year.

Beetle numbers are low while mites are starting to increase. Hives are at their peak and full of bees with some bearding at night. Queens are starting to reduce the amount of brood. Honey stores are capped. Beekeepers report it is time to harvest honey, equalize the hive, make increases as desired and check and treat if needed. Water is a huge source for the hives right now.

Prices reported: \$8.00-12.00 / Pint    \$15.00-20.00 / Quart    \$6.00/ 12 oz Bear

TENNESSEE: The weather has been wet in the western part of Tennessee and dry in the middle and eastern parts of Tennessee. Beekeepers overall are reporting a better than average honey crop this spring. Clover and tulip poplar has pretty much finished blooming. Sumac and wildflowers are the main nectar and pollen sources blooming now.

TEXAS: No report issued.

WASHINGTON: No report issued

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of May were cooler overall with more rain than average. Most Beekeepers report a normal, healthy population of bees, while others say they are starting with a smaller population and are waiting for the bees to build up their numbers. Beekeepers report wild foliage for their bees that includes snowdrops, crocus, daffodils, tulips, hyacinth, squill, bloodroot, Mayapples, Dandelions, creeping Charlie, Birch, maples and willows. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

### U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		APRIL 2019	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Austria	3,856	9,360	3,856	9,360
Bahamas, The	1,102	8,326	0	0
Barbados	19,047	86,490	8,590	32,875
Bermuda	4,534	20,280	2,119	9,309
Cayman Islands	1,510	8,179	0	0
China	12,224	29,672	12,224	29,672
Germany(*)	3,790	9,200	0	0
Guyana	1,838	14,810	0	0
Hong Kong	4,425	24,384	0	0
Japan	420,771	1,561,143	97,318	345,990
Korea, South	2,526	16,128	1,138	2,763
Kuwait	142,578	348,238	71,228	172,892
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,271	11,132	361	2,570
Netherlands Antilles(*)	17,179	75,210	8,894	28,958
Nicaragua	19,843	34,192	19,843	34,192
Panama	28,065	166,143	6,530	39,110
Philippines	419,266	1,021,696	179,391	435,439
Singapore	1,640	16,112	0	0
Southern Asia NEC(*)	3,936	9,553	0	0
Taiwan	3,397	13,435	3,397	13,435
United Arab Emirates	118,479	291,685	0	0
Yemen(*)	35,338	56,576	0	0

### NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Bahamas, The	25,689	112,370	8,954	29,720
Bahrain	306	3,320	306	3,320
Barbados	2,790	24,916	272	2,642
Bermuda	3,710	30,817	1,129	9,602
Canada	191,019	601,746	49,583	154,758
Cayman Islands	1,565	9,044	0	0
China	4,097	14,344	0	0
Hong Kong	1,306	5,882	653	2,941
India	93,523	167,104	0	0
Japan	10,640	40,677	0	0
Korea, South	48,683	154,650	5,048	12,253
Kuwait	953	6,948	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	1,643	10,907	725	3,450
Philippines	562	4,517	562	4,517
Saudi Arabia	789	2,854	0	0
Singapore	3,341	22,660	675	4,820
Taiwan	962	4,800	0	0

Trinidad and Tobago	15,037	46,254	0	0
United Kingdom	3,759	9,125	2,688	6,525
Vietnam	53,340	73,800	0	0
Yemen(*)	17,386	36,500	13,266	26,500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,747,715</b>	<b>5,215,179</b>	<b>498,750</b>	<b>1,417,613</b>

## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			APRIL 2019		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

## WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	2,537,253	6,050,051	6,280,636	1,038,303	2,477,793	2,561,188
Brazil	262,234	1,130,793	1,163,473	0	0	0
Canada	3,139,124	9,480,681	9,563,872	748,908	2,235,547	2,254,948
China	3,832,467	4,474,012	4,857,855	0	0	0
Greece	19,846	78,011	80,604	0	0	0
India	1,882,920	3,181,661	3,296,343	1,395,120	2,355,275	2,437,526
Indonesia	37,200	57,660	61,660	37,200	57,660	61,660
Italy(*)	11,994	41,398	43,559	1,477	15,134	16,442
Korea, South	132	2,649	2,651	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	3,049	20,258	29,971	0	0	0
Mexico	229,288	818,418	819,059	64,719	226,289	226,903
New Zealand(*)	21,708	61,627	62,909	0	0	0
Spain	20,261	52,255	53,071	0	0	0
Taiwan	95,383	192,565	205,775	17,461	45,562	48,012
Thailand	109,500	194,355	207,385	36,300	65,340	69,596
United Kingdom	4,987	16,173	16,750	3,408	11,664	12,058
Uruguay	18,610	39,016	40,011	18,610	39,016	40,011

## EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	6,306,808	14,720,738	15,283,449	2,812,386	6,749,572	6,968,613
Australia(*)	82,448	274,620	286,620	20,920	69,120	70,620
Brazil	38,860	97,150	102,150	0	0	0
Canada	94,701	252,489	255,965	76,012	198,046	201,022
China	1,303,773	2,316,915	2,607,975	0	0	0
Egypt	200	3,915	3,916	200	3,915	3,916
France(*)	1,143	18,527	19,042	354	6,531	6,614
Greece	35,739	90,108	94,708	0	0	0
Hungary	5,900	10,620	12,090	0	0	0
India	6,370,294	10,645,310	11,418,347	2,526,168	4,247,731	4,555,453
Italy(*)	6,714	20,540	22,040	555	9,454	10,204
Lebanon	200	3,750	4,289	200	3,750	4,289
Mexico	86,098	227,634	229,318	42,898	141,234	142,618
Spain	10,159	18,286	20,816	0	0	0
Taiwan	340,208	552,337	560,537	100,340	163,908	168,508
Thailand	315,000	652,204	701,096	55,160	102,087	109,427
Turkey	18,600	35,154	40,154	0	0	0
Ukraine	4,297,671	7,880,099	8,446,617	1,172,980	2,162,158	2,276,232
Uruguay	94,169	196,098	205,748	75,019	158,898	167,448
Vietnam	541,710	975,858	999,633	60,233	108,420	108,620

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –**

Argentina	1,450,771	2,810,945	2,941,963	344,809	733,825	765,057
Austria	37,428	313,923	331,791	11,766	103,680	109,202
Brazil	357,020	1,009,863	1,039,459	1,200	6,000	6,100
Burma	55,800	83,700	91,500	37,200	55,800	61,800
Canada	4,614	24,583	25,233	0	0	0
China	4,461,412	4,625,800	5,026,833	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	14,090	43,378	46,182	0	0	0
Egypt	15,007	33,044	37,181	15,007	33,044	37,181
Ethiopia(*)	150	2,887	3,377	0	0	0
France(*)	534	4,418	6,076	0	0	0
Germany(*)	242,640	1,245,676	1,285,575	56,650	321,870	334,870
Greece	42,902	142,479	148,848	0	0	0
India	6,352,867	10,363,501	11,066,225	2,222,725	3,540,150	3,746,832
Israel(*)	925	6,055	6,198	0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,262	85,213	89,208	1,935	27,077	27,677
Laos	39,000	64,350	69,850	0	0	0
Mexico	61,135	187,086	190,232	37,675	110,940	113,846
New Zealand(*)	28,353	1,458,098	1,464,298	120	8,802	10,002
Poland	2,034	13,205	15,626	1,302	8,092	9,650
Spain	6,325	73,646	75,143	1,304	13,589	13,856
Taiwan	3,000	4,200	4,278	3,000	4,200	4,278
Thailand	329,975	570,760	615,943	96,175	159,780	171,963
Turkey	137,400	232,290	246,181	81,600	134,640	143,028
Ukraine	78,880	149,872	158,672	0	0	0
Uruguay	149,228	254,211	263,011	18,630	33,365	34,465
Vietnam	7,136,266	9,842,750	10,720,749	1,301,097	1,799,334	1,928,644

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---**

Albania	420	3,260	3,451	0	0	0
Armenia	1,338	11,328	11,923	0	0	0
Australia(*)	16,635	145,862	150,216	14,958	100,032	101,574
Bosnia and Herzegovina	544	6,885	7,575	0	0	0
Canada	104,342	493,302	494,452	17,010	81,144	81,344
China	12,973	49,298	56,903	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	72,442	162,700	175,550	36,100	66,450	72,950
France(*)	12,953	100,821	104,064	3,782	42,208	43,913
Greece	21,490	163,481	175,364	6,341	53,366	58,448
Hungary	448	3,290	3,790	448	3,290	3,790
India	50,037	137,159	147,752	0	0	0
Israel(*)	2,184	18,342	19,139	0	0	0
Italy(*)	6,304	76,821	81,009	3,619	18,001	19,930
Kuwait	3,200	27,000	33,500	0	0	0
Mexico	64,691	206,355	212,132	45,228	182,974	188,517
Moldova	3,755	19,235	22,235	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	139,546	4,017,720	4,080,616	17,809	642,930	657,159
Pakistan	2,836	9,176	9,593	1,020	3,415	3,613
Poland	14,814	80,772	86,042	5,872	27,552	29,693
Russia	14,349	60,450	62,734	13,845	58,248	60,392
Serbia	4,803	19,910	21,923	4,803	19,910	21,923
Spain	2,792	22,606	23,523	632	6,190	6,357
Taiwan	360	3,693	3,804	0	0	0
Thailand	600	4,850	5,583	0	0	0
Turkey	16,427	56,178	57,041	14,760	34,330	35,192

Ukraine	398,434	863,067	923,116	163,676	349,319	372,619
United Kingdom	22,180	193,687	203,674	0	0	0
Vietnam	1,715,915	2,064,547	2,255,696	434,745	516,417	566,105
Yemen(*)	321	17,010	19,705	216	7,560	8,315

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Armenia	11,324	59,741	61,337	0	0	0
Australia(*)	142,947	1,293,776	1,387,785	69,355	526,448	544,122
Austria	1,466	15,323	16,276	0	0	0
Belarus	15,777	48,502	53,994	15,777	48,502	53,994
Brazil	1,379	12,451	12,972	1,215	9,545	9,689
Bulgaria	34,537	187,950	198,522	11,663	44,873	49,858
Canada	69,941	424,332	429,750	14,299	78,529	79,254
Dominican Republic	2,552	10,031	12,197	0	0	0
Egypt	1,700	7,250	7,553	0	0	0
France(*)	159,507	1,722,219	1,755,957	32,866	382,901	392,141
Germany(*)	67,253	464,843	492,669	9,606	70,275	74,879
Greece	60,361	431,057	442,431	1,098	12,034	12,504
Guatemala	3,266	14,800	15,792	1,633	7,400	7,961
Hungary	54,269	688,494	708,990	17,259	211,570	219,510
India	37,208	139,240	149,295	0	0	0
Indonesia	12	2,456	2,531	12	2,456	2,531
Israel(*)	224	3,134	3,635	0	0	0
Italy(*)	17,090	185,766	193,025	4,766	58,558	60,332
Jamaica	137	2,210	2,531	0	0	0
Latvia	1,048	6,665	7,332	0	0	0
Lithuania	3,640	15,999	17,599	0	0	0
Mexico	81,921	273,152	275,649	6,303	27,102	28,380
Moldova	2,694	10,582	11,031	1,200	6,100	6,101
New Zealand(*)	247,212	5,402,448	5,659,162	95,824	2,280,488	2,384,949
Poland	12,250	38,193	41,178	0	0	0
Portugal	11,080	74,942	79,953	0	0	0
Romania	1,851	11,825	12,052	0	0	0
Russia	28,515	112,876	124,154	1,959	5,816	6,398
Serbia	1,512	20,540	21,504	0	0	0
Spain	192,193	1,148,753	1,190,310	81,396	451,386	465,986
Switzerland(*)	783	13,420	14,107	0	0	0
Taiwan	35,938	95,078	99,033	11,416	19,125	19,767
Turkey	181,811	1,252,498	1,292,831	51,048	328,292	337,710
Ukraine	40,095	113,183	124,058	16,272	43,241	47,565
United Arab Emirates	900	2,873	3,170	0	0	0
United Kingdom	14,611	101,586	104,705	0	0	0

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Australia(*)	2,692	46,333	53,345	1,050	17,850	22,800
Canada	7,532	113,327	113,631	1,858	23,450	23,552
Greece	442	4,092	4,093	0	0	0
Ireland	2,515	15,439	15,979	1,602	5,595	5,667
Italy(*)	546	15,816	16,158	246	6,675	6,859
Korea, South	115,244	441,079	458,984	56,976	181,425	188,867
Latvia	176	2,501	2,502	176	2,501	2,502
Mexico	6	7,960	8,410	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	1,745	61,901	62,508	1,745	61,901	62,508
Taiwan	82,807	100,736	111,967	12,303	19,858	21,885

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Argentina	18,267	42,014	44,014	18,267	42,014	44,014
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Armenia	6,334	51,657	52,950	0	0	0
Australia(*)	52,404	321,104	334,337	13,792	85,158	87,627
Brazil	5,707,292	14,802,694	15,550,767	1,399,336	3,384,242	3,548,488
Canada	55,527	356,217	358,405	18,854	77,450	77,650
Dominican Republic	62,414	172,500	175,808	19,520	60,000	60,824
Greece	928	11,085	11,194	928	11,085	11,194
India	37,200	93,000	96,310	0	0	0
Israel(*)	917	10,556	10,692	0	0	0
Italy(*)	8,104	85,659	85,950	3,302	30,343	30,629
Mexico	78,691	220,870	221,033	18,600	53,196	53,296
New Zealand(*)	510	10,346	10,596	186	3,679	3,729
Spain	2,306	19,763	19,766	0	0	0
Tanzania	15,140	50,719	56,113	0	0	0
United Kingdom	690	6,960	7,272	690	6,960	7,272
Uruguay	149,857	349,001	364,774	0	0	0
Vietnam	112,303	153,816	157,616	33,423	51,272	52,472
Zambia	2,700	11,475	11,675	0	0	0

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	63,959,795	139,555,481	146,963,750	17,369,811	39,700,923	41,487,679
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**Notes:**

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (\*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.  
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized